SECREE M. WESTOR, EDITOR. The publication office of the NATIONAL PUBLICAN is at the northeast corner of D and

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS,-All transien edvertisements must be paid for in advance and should be handed in before so clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following

NO NEWS PROM THE ARMY.

There were rumors on the street last even-lng of some fighting going on in front, but up to the bour of going to press no intelligence of a reliable nature has been received. We judge, therefore, that all is quiet on the

POREIGN INVESTION. Simultaneously with the arrival in Europe of news of President Lincoln's proclamation of

September 22, there was a marked revival in E gland of the clamor in favor of a recognition of the rebels, to be followed by active vention in their favor, if recognition by itself should in I to secure their independence. And here is no great difficulty in understanding way the proclamation should have produced this effect.

The politicians and statesmen of England have desired from the first the success of the Southern Confederacy, but have never intended to intervene to bring it about, unless such intervention was necessary to effect the edge of the South could secure its own independent

at its own cost, the English preferred to avoid the sacrifices and risks of interference, and they were at least indifferent to the length of a contest which was wasting the resources of both sections of a rival nation. On this view of the case, it was not when the rebels seemed suc ce=ful that danger of English intervention ex isted. If the rebels could get along upon their own strength, they would be left to do so: bu when they were pushed to the wall, and must fail without foreign aid, would be the time to whatever relief English politicians could give them, consistently with the deference always necessary to be paid to English popular opin-

It is in this sense that we interpret the new clamor in Great Britain for recognition, to which importance and dignity have been given by the speeches of a British Minister, Mr. It means, simply, that Englishmen understand well that Mr. Lincoln's proclama tion of Sept. 22 will be a death blow to the rebellion, just as soon as it comes into opera tion by its terms. They see that something must be done to save the rebela before the lated first day of next January. They we that the war is to be now waged in earnest, as they know well that that ensures the destration of the Southern Confederacy, unless the be assisted by European bayonets and harpean navies. This is why Mr. Glacistone ha addenly become a stump crater in the Southern cause. He was quiet and contented and ident, so long as the American war was being prosecuted in a manner tending to no result But when he sees a blow about to fall, which with crush the rebels, he throws aside the reerve and gravity which he is so fond of affect ng, and becomes an itinerant speechmaker avor of the South. That is the milk in thi occanut, and we need no better evidence o the efficacy of the proclamation, than this effec which it has produced upon those in England who have all along wished the Southern Confederacy to become an established fact, withou their open aid, if possible, but with it, if nece

But the same proclamation which excites the British pro-slavery aristocracy, to an intense pitch of desire to intervene in favor of the American rebels, creates what may prove to be an inapperable obstacle to their doing so. The masses of the English nation are really and honesely anti-slavery, and it is not to be suppoved that they will be passive and acquies nent if an intervention is attempted, the offer of which, if it is affi ient at all, must be to save be eastern of negro elavery in the United Saves That is no not an entertainment which iny will relieb, and it is not easy to see by what political trickery and sophi-tication they has be reco ciled to it. Until recently, the

cited of slavery with the civil war in this stry, ass been obscured to foreign minds Hat there can be no mistake about it since the THE CONTRABAND- IN WASHINGTON. proclamation of September 22. The National Administration has committed itself to the over throw of the system in the entire region w shall remain insurrectionary on the first day of next January. That time is close at hand, as If England now intervenes, it can only be with the intent of preventing what it is foreseen must be the catastrophe of the rebellion. The anti slavery sentiment of Great Britain may be overborne, but will not permit this to be done

without a struggle. Mr. Gladstone's speeches betray his knowledge of the depth and strength of this oppoeition to slavery among the people of England. He attempts to avail bimself of it for his own purposes, by the plausible suggestion that the slaves are more likely to recover their libertics when deating with their masters stone. in a reparated Southern Confederacy, than when kept in bondage by the double strength musters and of the free States, the Union remaining unbroken. That was true hen the national Government stood pledged and ready to assist in putting down domestic insurrection, as it always did before this rebellion broke out. It is not now true when it is the autional Government itself which offers liberty to every slave who will join the national side. That is the present presumon of affairs under the Congressional is of last July and the President s proclams and of September, and no arts of Mr. Gladstone will avail to prevent the intelligent Eaglish noti slavery mind from seeing what the tion really is, and deciding according

NAVAL .-- Acting Assistant Paymaster John A. Bates has been ordered to the iron chall

steamer Weebawken. Acting Assistant Paymaster Longstreet has been ordered to the bark Brazilliora.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. P. Gilbert ha been detached from the ship Guard and order. ed to the Lackawanna.

We learn that Lieutentant Colonet Garesche, Assistant Adjutant General, wift truth soon leave Washington, for duty, as Chief of Staff to Major General Rosecrans. thoroughly reliable.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

There has been much frothy declamation and pointless distribes upon this document Men have reasoned upon this subject precisely as they would have done had Congress or the

'resident proposed this measure in the time of eace. They have ignored entirely the stat the country, and sat down to this discussion s though one half of the States of this Unio eventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shap were not in rebellion, and putting forth all their trength to overthrow the Constitution and the lovernment.

The wrong education and the almost insan ins of many of our public men and editors it avor of slavery, has led to this result. It seem imost impossible for many persons here in the North ever to see that slavery is the caus of all our troubles as a nation. Hence, when is proposed to deal with the institution as ities of the war and a sound policy dictate, they set up a cry for its constitutions mmunities to exist unbarmed. They even g so far as to say that we must protect slavery a the expense of our national life.

We find, in the Richmond Whig, an article which has been quoted extensively in Northern ournale, from the Memphis Bulldin, showing up what it considers the President's wron doing in issuing this proclamation. After cor sidering the President's Interview with Chicago committee, the Bulletin proceeds to

"After the President answers these objections, we would like to have his explanation of the following resolution, passed unanimously by Congress the lith day of Pebruary, 1861:

Resolved, That neither Congress, nor the people, nor the Governments of the non-slave helding States, have the right to legislate upor interfere with slavery in any of the slave helding States, for the Union."

It they appeared to quote from the Chicago

It then proceeds to quote from the Chicago rm. as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolat of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its ow domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance opower on which the periection and endurance of our political fabric depend."

Now, all this is done with flourish, as much as to say, we have annihilated the President's right to issue such a proclamation.

There has never been but one opinion in this untry, either North or South, upon this power over slavery in the States where it exste; and that has been uniformly, with very inconsiderable exceptions, in perfect coincidenwith the resolution quoted above, passed by Congress February 11th, 1861, and the resolu ion of the Chicago platform.

Nobedy, to any extent, has ever claime but, under the Constitution, in time of peace ither the President, or Congress, or the State Legislatures of the free States, could interfer with slavery in the States where it exists. So iniversal is this sentiment, that even the American Anti-slavery Society has a provision in its sitution declaring and affirming this docne. It is because the Constitution afford this protection to slavery that Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips, with others who sympathize with nem, have made war upon the Constitution "a covenant with death and a rement with hell." They have never alwing it to this day precisely as it was origi ally adopted, as affirmative of the doctrin which we are now contending.

The President's proclamation then stand upon war principles and war necessities, and be equatation of the Constitution against it. sacuresciutions as the above, have no mor aree than so much blank paper. It were jus or relevant to quote the Constitution and thes re-olutions against the right to shoot rebels on the buttle field, to take them prisoners to take heir horses, mules, cotton, e.c., etc. Thesear e percenties of the war, and these proceed mare therefore right and proper. Nobody isputes this. They had as well, though, as t dispute the right to abelish slavery. If the order is a necessity of the war the latter qually so. The truth of the matter is, the righreserve the Government is the great right ider the Constitution, and all other things ar berdinate.

We observe that the Intelligencer of Friday een so long in getting its eyes open. Had it PV taken this view of the subject when the proclamation was first issued, though its reader ight have missed some tine writing, it would ertainly bave given a correcter view of this guestion, and done itself more credit. It can not be possible that our neighbor did not unerstand the proclamation in this light from the sinri-

that paper mean te

But the policy of the abolitionists in on ourtry is freeing the slaves of the South ady, by the most powerful inducements for nem to runaway from their masters, and daily erds of them are being brought to Washing on, to be fed and clothed at the expense of the ite man, and our white Govern th no show of employment to ea

The following particulars which we take, and ave once before published, from Mr. D. B. Nichols' letter-the superintendent of contra bands-to Governor Yates, of Itlinois, will as the Advertiser right. He says:

the Advertiser right. He says:

"The facts are as follows: On the 16th of last
June I was appointed by Gen. Wadsworth superintendent of the contrabands at 'Duff
Green's Row,' Washington, where I found
about 100 persons, young and old. Since my
appointment up to the present time, no less
than 3,900 contrabands, of both sexes and of all
ages, have passed through my hands.

"Of the above number, all latt 675 have gone
but, other to do for themselves, labor in pristate families, or work for the Government—
The 175 their present number) includes 120 who
have been sout us from the various military

The 5.5 Conf. present number) includes 120 which have been sent us from the various military encampments in and about Washington, and from the hands employed by the quartermaster and commissary departments, and are sent tenses to medical treatment. Then we have about 90 who are employed at 40 cents per day in the service of the gamp. Besides these, quite a mamber of the remaindergo out during the day to wash for the sick soldiers at the hospitals of the care of the care to their families at highlight of the care. turn to their families at night in the cam such to their families at night in the camp, saves a smill bilance of those too old and top profitable labor, or too youngto got to. And even the mothers, with their and dependent families, have husbands atmy or navy, and have been sent to no steet the and successioners, while their nustreentless and successioners, while their nustreentless, the Government has not at our introduct them, and successioners they are included these people with any, not market, except in they cases. Northern

energiance, through the 'Nothern Freedmen's escantion, and the 'Colored Contraband out Association, 'have thus far furnished the things for those destitute ones. Thus we see, the light of these facts, that allhe cry raised altrinists, about 'contrabands' being a burnation that Government, is the creation of the payed designing politicians."

What has the Advertiser to say to this. Will it let lis readers see what the real facts are? or struction of the ship Alleganian in Chempeak has it a theory to maintain at the expense of bay by the rebels. It appears that after the

Mr. Nichols' statement is known here to be Crusader, they again broke out, and the vess

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Banks is now in Boston. ived there Saturday evening. He had an in erview with the New England Governors or

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Arpinwal rought a million of treasure

Quite a tempest in a teapot was extempo among the Episcopal religious (*) secer on Sunday last, in Baltimore, occasio the reading of the bishop's pastoral letter Some of these gentry left the churches. What a pity!

Col. Forney's paper, the Daily Morning Chronicle, made its appearance on Monday morn ing. It is a three cent sheet.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in speaking of the appointment of medical cadets, says Ninety medical cadets will be appointed at once for the hospital on Chesnut Hill, Phila delphia. Applicants must have studied medicine one year, and attended lectures one win ter. They receive no pay. Those who have studied two years will receive thirty dollars per month, and all will be appointed who ap

The same paper takes strong ground and presents conclusive arguments against the atempt of the New York Herald to depreciat the Federal currency to a level with the cur ency of the Confederacy. In its issue of Mor day it says of the price of one dollar in at Phil adelphia, \$1.30 Price of one dollar at Rich mond, Va., \$2 50. Hence it will be seen that while the advance in gold in the loyal States is thirty per cent., in the rebel States it is one hundred and tifty per cent. This statement is a conclusive argument in itself against the Herald's clap-trap money articles, written for a purpose.

George Francis Train has been invited by as on of Irishmen, in Boston, to give them an address. He accepts their invitation in ombastic letter, in which he gives the follow ing dig at Gardiner, with whom he is now asset clated to defeat Charles Sumper. The "ungen erous Know Nothing cry can never again b raised by AMBITIOUS GOVERNORS." That will

The Richmond Dispatch says, that since fackson first crossed the Rapidan, the Federal loss in killed, missing and wounded, amount in the aggregate to 95,000; while it rates the rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing a 11,500. This cannot be so, though we doubt not that our loss is the largest. It taunts our enerals with not going forward to attack Lee

Maj. Gen. Summer was in the city yesterday and hastened hence to his command in Vi-

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is now Washington.

The Star, of last evening, thinks that the flank of Lee's army has been turned by our forces. It may be so, but we doubt it. We ecollect that the Nar was equally confident then Gen. Pope's army was fighting in front hat a few days would put an end to the rebels in arms in Virginia; and also, afterwards, I predicted the capture of the entire rebel army ov Gen. McClellan within twenty four hou Our neighbor is not a good prophet.

Cassins M. Clay and George Francis Trai have had a discussion of the slavery question at Cooper Institute, New York. Mr. Clay will find that the game is not worth the ammuni Gen. Sized is said to be so unwell that h

ould not accompany his command to the front to which place they have proceeded from Alex ndria by forced marches and in good order. The Monitor will be ready for the service in

few days. Two hundred seamen have arrived from Ner York, and are now ready for service on the

and the state of t haps to be regretted that the Intelligencer has, of dispatches from the French minister

> decide the fate of the country. Should the Democracy succeed, we fear a disgraceful comromise or a dismembered republic. There has recently been made a large in

rease of military stores in Canada. Enough it is said, to equip and maintain a force of 250,000 men.

It is said that the cotton crop of Illinois will year.

The amount of coal transported over th Philadelphia and Reading railroad and through the Schuylkill canal, up to the 30th Octob this year, and to the same date last year, we

We have news from Boston of the pirat teamer, which says: The last seen of the piffate steamer Alabama was on the 29th, at 10 o'clock p. m , in latitude 39, longitude 69. She was then steering Northwest, under a full head of team and sail-wind South.

The back Lamplighter was partly owned Charleston and Havana by J. W. and W. A. Caldwell and J. J. Kelby.

The latest from Mexico via New York, we give below: The steamer Marion from New 1 Orleans on the 24th, Key West 27th and Havana 29th ult. has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz advices of the 19th. Most of the French troops that have arrived have gone to Origaba

day evening up the James river. Cause not ascertained.

The movement of the rebels in Mississipp are thought to be judicative of another attack either upon Corinth or Bolivar. A correspondent at Fortress Monr

nishes some additional particulars of the de flames had been extinguished by the ganboat was entirely destroyed.

Another band of guerillas in South lesouri have been broken up and disperse with the capture of a number of them with

and horses The whole of Longstreet's rebel brigade reported to be in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap This gap, to which such frequent refere now made, is in the Blue Ridge, on the road from Alexandria to Wind miles from Alexandria to Fairfax Court House 24 miles further to Aldie's Gap in the Bull Run antaine, and 14 further to Sn gap. Passing through the gap, the Shenandosh river is within a mile or two; Winchester is 24 miles west of the gap. Leesburg is about 15 miles northeast of Snicker's Gap.

The New York Herald reports all sorts ows and caronsings, in that city, on Saturday evening. There were processions, bonfires pands of music, fights; and all wound up with a murder in the Bowery, and the arrest of large number of people. The Herald has done more to bring about this state of things the any other influence in the great city.

It is supposed that Eastern North Car and West Tennessee will elect members of Congress and send them to Washington.

Ex-Governor Morehead was in Liverpool he last advices. He has joined his openirators, Mason and Slidell.

The rebels under Jenkins have again sessed the town of Ripley, and are spreading elves over the country. It is also under stood that the rebels under General Loring have been reinforced by General Floyd, and sturned to Charleston, Kanawha, and inter to make a stand there.

From the Army of the Potoma

deenes by the Wayside-Fort Johnson Appearance of Leesburg-belling the Town-tenrity of Provisions. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquier. LEESBURG, Va., Oct. 31, 1862. Your correspondent left Goose Creek Mer

ing House yesterday morning for this place, by the way of the Leesburg and Winobester turn sike, some eight miles distance. The pike that we travelled on to-day was in irst-rate condition—hard and solid.

The pike that we travelled on to-day was in first-rate condition—hard and solid—and from appearances a capital road to move artillery on. The farms and dwellings on each side of the road, with five exceptions, were cozy and genteel in appearance, and several might be called lordly mansions.

About half-way between Parcellville and Leesburg is the little town of Hamilton, or Harmony, as it is often called. It is a very nice and tidy place; the houses being mostly white frames, with green shutters, looking quite genteel. As we passed through, we could see female faces peering at us from within; they, no doubt, with the usual curiosity incidental to country folks and females in particular, wondered who we were, and what our business was along the lines.

We jogged on, up hill and down dale; now on the top of a high hill, from whence we could see for miles and miles away in the dim distance, until the far-off mountains in Mary-

on the top of a high hill, from whence we could see for miles and miles away in the dim' distance, until the far-off mountains in Maryland leoked like blue mist.

Within a mile of Leesburg, upon a very high hill, commanding the pike and the surrounding country, we observed an old fortification. This is Fort Johnson, thrown up by the resels last fall a year ago, by the Mississippi troops, at that time quartered in this region. The works are very creditable to those concerned in constructing them. It was mounted with twelve cannon when occupied, which was only for a short term of six months, and then abandoned to its fate. It is built in the form of a star, with a ditch on the outside. The principal barracks in the fort have been destroyed, but those remaining are built of heavy white oak togs, with earth heaped on the roof to make them bomb proof. The works are of earth, forms where the gun-carriages were are of hard leav, the rains not having domacut them in the

least.

From the parapet of the fort the white tents of our troops in Maryland can easily be seen, while the Potomac can be traced for miles. The whole country around Leesburg, from this point, looks like one vast plain. Some of our batteries on the Maryland shore, three miles distant, got the range of this point and threw shells directly in, often compelling the sarrison to fise out into the road for entery. garrison to flee out into the road for safety.

Potomac flottila.

Mrs. McClellan, wife of General McClellan will reside in Trenton, New Jersey, the coming winter.

M. Damas, and Mr. A. Paul, French consul at Richmond, are on their way South. They left Baltimore on Saturday. M. Damas is a bearer of dispatches from the French minister in Washington.

To day's elections will decide the political character of the next Congress, and may decide the fate of the country. Should the Democracy succeed, we fear a disgraceful compromise or a dismember of each store busy in throwing out filthy looking garmonics or a dismember of each store busy in throwing out filthy looking garmonics or a dismember of each store on their way and the confederate as an hospital, some troopers were busy in throwing out filthy looking garmonics or a dismember of each store on the confederate as an hospital, some troopers were busy in throwing out filthy looking garmonics on the confederate and the confederate as an hospital, some troopers were busy in throwing out filthy looking garmonics on the confederate and the confederate as an hospital, some troopers were busy in throwing out filthy looking garmonics.

another building, which had been used by the Confederates as an hospital, some troopers were busy in throwing out filthy looking garments and bedding, for the purpose of haning them away to be burned.

There appears to be more negroes in and around this place than all the rest of the county. About Lovettaville and vicinity we did not observe any of the colored race—likewise at Purcelville, except the servants connected with our army.

with our army.
There are sor me few Union people in Lees burg, but the great majority are strongly second, and take no pains in hiding their con-tempt for the "Yanka." We went into the bospital, where the rebel sick are, and when

hospital, where the rebel sick are, and when we came out the ladies residing opposite had to go over and see what we wanted there.

The citizens here complain that they have been knocked about like unto a shuttle-cock. First, the Federal cavalry would dash into town, and after an hour or two visit, would leave, when the rebel cavalry would dash inneither party holding the town. Several cavalry fights have taken place in the streets, and a number of water-spouts, doors and windows still show the marks of the bullets.

About its weeks are, some forty shells were

About six weeks ago, some forty shells wellied into the town by the Union troops. The was done, as stated by the Union commander in account of the citizens firing on his troop on account of the citizens firing on his troops of Several houses were completely riddled. The hotel in which we are stopping had three shells to pass completely through the house, while one burst in the very chamber we are now writing in, breaking furniture and scattering bricks and mortar all around. At the time of the shelling, there were fitteen wounded Union soldiers in the hotel. The citizens complain very much of this, and say that there was only a rehel provost guard in town at the time of the firing. There being always two sides to a question, of course we have nothing to say, whether it was right or wrong; only one thing. White's guerilla band was not far off when the occurrence took place.

The United States gunboat Santiago was at Havann on the 29th, coaling.

From Fortress Moorce, we learn that the flag of truce boat South America left there on Sunday for Aiken's Landing, taking up about thirty rebel prisoners.

Cannonading was heard about 10 o'clock Sunday evening up the James river. Cause not support the support of t seemed to understand each other, and get alor

> Like nil other towns that our forces have the all other towns that out often have succeeded in capturing from the rebel hordes, the inhabitants are cleaned out of everything in the eating line. The hotel proprietor got a little coffee yesterday, paying \$1.50 per pound. Whiskey sells at \$18 per gallon; bacon 40 cts per pound, and sugar \$1.50 per pound.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. Until the meeting of Congress, the President will ploding one of not receive visitors after 12 o'clock, m.. on any day. of their wound

THE PIRATE ALABAMA. to of the Boston Daily Jos

Hotaras' Hota, Oct. 27, 1862. As there are many statements in circulation in regard to the privateer Alabama, all of which, as far as I have seen, contain some mistatement of fact, and many erroseous opinions in regard to her, I avail myself of this opportunity of sending you a true statement of facts as observed by one who was seventeen days a prisoner on board of her. I also send a brief report of one of the conversations with officers and crew of the Alabama, if you should consider them worthy a place in your columns. In the first place, there seems to be a marvall one and mistaken opinion in regard to her speed, common report placing it at thirteen knots under sail, and fifteen knots under steam. This is erroseous, especially in regard to steam. knots under sail, and fifteen knots under steam. This is erronsous, especially in regard to steam. It on the believe there was a man on the Alabama, at the time I was there, that knew her rate of speed under steam. Her propeller was not lowered while I was on board of her, and all that I conversed with agreed in saying that they had been but very little under steam since she first sailed. Seon after the chase and capture of the Elisha Duobar, Captain Semmes remarked to one of his officers, "We have a good vessel under our leet; good batteries, and plenty of room to fig.t them in. We know she is fast under sail, and I think she is fast under steam."

she is fast under sail, and I think she is fast under steam."

I have two reasons for thinking that her rate of speed under steam is not much more than half what is curr ntly reported. The first is, her engine is only 400 nominal horse-power, as I accertained from good authority. Now take into consideration the size of the vessel, (1,400 tons.) and the engine will be found too light to drive ber through the water at anything like the rate ascribed to her. In the second place, her propeller, which I had a good opportunity to observe, has only face blades of about eight feet stroke, not more; and I am of the opinion that eight koots will be the most that can be got cut of her under ordinary circumstances, with steam alone. Under sail, she is certainly fast, but not faster than very many of our ciliptas, but not faster than very many of our ciliptas, but not faster than very many of our cilipgot cut ot her under ordinary circumstances, with steam alone. Under sail, she is certainly fast, but not faster than very many of our clipper ships. Twelve knots was the fastest she went while we were on board; but I think, upon an emergency, two or three knots more might have been obtained. Now, to the best of my judgment, her rate of speed should be put, considering the most favorable circumstances, fitteen knots under sail, and eight or nine under steam. This smartness, it must be borne in mind, will only apply to her going abend, for in stays she is very slow, barely making out to tack in smooth water; and as for wearing, a sailing vessel like the Portsmouth or Constellation would sail around her nearly twice during the operation.

Again, she is reported to carry a 100-pound rife pivot gun forward the bridge and a 68-pounder aft. This is a mistake, as both pivot guns are of the same callibre, 86-pounders. The weight of the rifle is 80 cwt.; the after one, I was told, was somewhat heavier. The number of her guns has been reported correctly, namely, three 32 pounders on a side and two pivots, all of the Blakeley pattern. For the benefit of your classical readers, I send you the inscription on her wheel, engraved in large capitals: "Adle tol et Dieu s'adlera."

Notwithstanding their piratical calling, the maiority of her officers and cover have a great

"Adie tol et Dieu s'adiera."

Notwithstanding their piratical cailing, the majority of her officers and crew have a great respect for the Union, and a lingering affection for the old flag. Said the fourth lieutenant. (who first boarded us as prize master.) "The United States, as it was, was the freest, happiest and greatest country on the face of the earth, and it is anything but a pleasure to me to come on board a ship and pull down that flag, but the Northerners are burning and destroying our property, and driving our families troying our property, and driving our fami out of house and home, and we must get w out of house and home, and we must get what satisfaction we can." Said he: "I believe this war to have been brought about by a few of the extremes of the North and South, and now a majority of the journals of the North, and is will admit many in the South, tell nothing but a parcel of lies to fan the flame, excite the peo-ple, and keep them to work cutting one anoth-or's threat.

er's throats."

In conversing with the lieutenant of marines, who was said to be a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, he admitted that the Northern troops conducted themselves with great bravery at the battle of Bull Run, (first battle.) fighting, as he termed it, "like the devil;" "and," said he, "had our army been composed of regular diselplined troops, we should have lost the day there. The battle was as good as lost to us four different times, but our troops being raw, they did not know when they were whipped, but kept fighting on until eventually victorious." In conversation upon the great questions of the day, his mind seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the aristocratical I am-the-sait-of-the-earth opinions so common to Southerners. He thought the negro had a sonl, but that was admitting a great deal. A white man who could not whip five hundred negroes in a law fight he would consider no man. To the question of peaceable separation, and where they would commence to divide, he replied that the Confederate Government wanted no border slave State unless they were perfectly willing to join them, and that they whahed to remain. He had no doubt of the correctness of State rights; and as to the result of the war, there could be no doubt that the South would become a separate Government. Yet to England the did not look for an entry recognition: In conversing with the lieutenant of marine there could be no doubt that the South would become a separate Government. Yet to Eng-land he did not look for an early recognition. "Ior," said he, "England is afraid of the United States." This opinion was entertained by a number of the most intelligent of the Alabama's officers.

number of the most intelligent of the Alabama's officers.

Her crew are a fine-looking, able-bodied sett of men, mostly English, obtained, however, under false pretences, as a general thing. One of the crew told me that himself and fifteen others joined her to run the blockade, supposing her to be a steamer in the same employ as the Nashville. Others were shipped in a state of intoxication. Others cared but little what employ they were in, so long as they got good wages and their grog three times a day. One man, who admitted to having been engaged in the slave trade, remarked that he was for the man who paid him best. His particism, he said, lay in his pocket. An intelligent-looking young man remarked that he had made a small fortune with Garibaldi, and he would make another hero. Upon inquiry as to how be expected to make a ferture in the history. ther here. Upon inquiry as to how he ex-ected to maks a fortune in the Alabama, he eplied that they were to have half the value of all they destroyed, early distributed in prize money. Whether they were to take their pay noney. Whether they n Confederate notes or did not enlighten us.

C. B. HARDENBERGH,
The first officer of bark Virginia, of Ne Bedford, destroyed by privateer Alabama, Sep tember 17, 1862.

" Aid thyself and God will aid thee."

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.—This populs place of amusement has been drawing crowd ed houses to witness the daring feats performe by Mr. Eaton Stone. His personation of the Camanche chief is, in our opinion, the best w ever saw. A great many of our first citizen have attended the circus, and we hope that those of our readers who have not seen Mr Stone will do so, for his engagement is limited His feat alone ought to crowd the house for i month. Mr. Nixon is making great efforts t please the public of Washington. Let our ch tens see that he has their hearty approval.

PROM THE PROST. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WHEATLAND, NOV. 2, 10 p. m.

BY TELEGRAPH. Propeller Bay State Foundered.

Twenty-two Lives Lost. OTHER VESSELS WRECKED. GENERAL BANKS RETURNING.

Oswego, Nov. 3.—The propeller Bay State hence for Lake Erie, foundered off here lass night in a terrific gale, with all on board, name-ty, 5 passengers and the crew, consisting of 16 men. The name of only one of the passengers could be obtained. Mr. Thompson, of Vermout. The beach for miles was strewn with the par-

ties, cargo, and wreck.

The steamer was loaded with merchandise
The vessel was valued at fourteen thousan
dollars, and the cargo probably twenty or jife housand. wo schooners are ashore near here.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada West, Nov. 3.—Several vessels have been wrecked in this neighborhood, and from twelve to sixteen lives lost.

Bosron, Nov. 3.—It is reported that Genera Banks will have eight regiments of Massachu setts infantry, three batteries, and a regimen of cavalry, as a part of the proposed Texas ex pedition.

The Forty-first regiment, included in the above, expect to leave for New York on Fri-

lay. General Banks will return to New York to

Sixon's Washington Theatre. It will be seen, by an advertisement in at other column, that Mr. Nixon has been compelled to postpone the opening of the Wash-lagton Theatre until Wednesday evening, owing o the immense alteration that he has resolved to make. We refer our readers, for particulars to the advertisement. The beautiful and fasc nating danscuse, Isabel Cubus, will be the opening star, with F. S. Chanfrau and the well known Cubas Ballet Troups. The Boston burier thus speaks of this dashing artiste :

Courier thus speaks of this dashing artists:

"The Senorita Cubas belongs to that highest type of Spanish beauty, so brightly bold, which in days of yore was wont to fire to madness the cavaliers and shake the saintably of innumerable anchorites.

"The eye of Cubas is full of storm and darkness, the total process, so the post is full of storm and darkness, the total process, and severy bound is as wild and vigorous as a young panther's. She realizes in every sense the post's picture of the beauty of Southern Spain.

"The lady is a glowing Andalunian beauty of the middle height, and possesses a figure of plessing symmetry. Her movements are chiefly characterized by a remarkable flexibility which onablys her to accomplish wonders. Her dresses are richer, and in better taste, than those of any danseuse we remember to have seen. She keeps perfect time with the music, is full of expression, and illustrates pastionately the poetry of motion. As she flashes down the stage with a glitter of sparkling steps, or cleaves the air with voluptious and capricious bound, or throws herself seductively into the arms of her attendant, the audience experience a thrill of delight, admiration, wonder! She does not creep gradually into favor by intermittent achievements of choregraphic skill, but plunges at once into the interest and the affection of the audience, and by a-steady. by intermittent achievements of choregraphic skill, but plunges at once into the interest and the affection of the audience, and by a-steady brilliant, sustained series of running exercises holds their senses captive until she closes. She does not apare hersolf in the least. She did the eye and the mind. She is thrillingly faith fal."

Communicated

John A. Bingham, of Ohio. Among the Republican members of Congress whose defeat will be more sincerely deplore than that of John A. Bingham, of the Sixteenth Congressional district of Ohio. There is non whose loss will be more keenly felt by the will he, nor will they despond on account of this disappointment. He has left a glorious this disappoi atment. He record, and the future will do him jur the course of his legislative life, he has written down for himself a career marked with unexampled courage and success. While, to have seen a member of the last Congress, and have acted the important part that he did in its deiberations, may well be remembered as the oudest event of his life. He has made a mark there that will live forever in the annals of the Republic; for, to no man in that House is the country more indebted for "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," uttered in detence of the great principles of justice and freedom, which underlie the Constitution and the Union, than to him. The manly tones of his elequent voice, fulminating the indignant feelings of a passion-nature, against slavery as the sole cause of this rebellion, still linger in means. In the united cause of freedom and country, he threw his whole soul, and devote every energy of his mind, to solve the gram. Problem of the nation's destiny. He brough there that will live forever in the annals of the every energy of his mind, to solve the g problem of the nation's destiny. He bro to this work the strength of a keen intelled to this work the strength of a keen intellect, it spired by the highest qualities of genius. For this, he will command the admiration of his friends, and deserve the respect of all trumen, who love their country and his free has tations. And he will have it. When the troublem tutions. And he will have it. When the trou-bled waters of this rebellion shall all be quell-ed, by the triumph of our arms, and the States shall once more be cemented in Union, and when party strife shall have been silenced, his name will shine out on the historic page, and f be remembered as one of the brightest conted with the history of these

"Yes, and your name and praise, As in the coming age They shine on history's page, and shall envy, and the good shall cherish?" REPUBLICAN.

North Carolina -- Gov. Stanly's Fing of Truce to Gov. Vance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1862.

Merth Carollina—Gev. Stanly's Fing of Truces Gov. Vance.

Gov. Stanly, Military Governor of North Carollina, under a flag of truce, recently sent a communication to Gov. Vance, (the head of the State as a member of our rebellions Southern Confederate States), "proposing an interview, without any céremony or raising any questions of dignity or rank, upon the present state of public affairs and the aspects of the war at this time." By a late dispatch from Newbern worare informed that the flag of truce had returned, with the answer from Governor Vance that he cannot act upon the proposition aforesaid as desired, but will submit Governor Stanly's communication to the Confederate Government at Richmond for its action.

Thus it appears that Gov. Vance, an old line Whig, has not yet learned the first lesson of Southern State rights, as taught by the chief contrivers of this rebellion to wit: That the sovereignty of each State concerned is paramount, and that before this State sovereignty the Government of the 'Confederate States' is but a subordinate and helpless creature.

ONITION NOT PALATABLE.—At the mee ing of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy came up for dis-cussion. Mr. McFie, one of the members, had given notice of a motion on the subject, intend streen notice of a motion of the Standberg solicit ing that a special meeting of the Chamber should have been called to consider the propriety of memorializing Government in favor of precognition. After some conversation, Mr. McFle intimated that he wished to recall his WHEATLAND, Nov. 2, 10 p. m.

I have just received a dispatch from Gen.
McClellan, dated at Sulckers' Gap, 6 p. m.
stating that he has full possession of the Gap.
When Hancock arrived there it was held by the
enemy's cavairy, who were at once driven out.
A column of from five to six thousand infantry
advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by
the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a
strong one from either side. It is said that
Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley opposite. Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at 3 p. m. exlpoiding one of their caissons, and capturing ten
of their wounded left behind.

R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S.-T.-1 8 6 0-X

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BI TERS They purify, strengthen, and invigorate They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidot to change of water and ther. They overcome effects of dissipation and inte hours They strengthen the rystem and enliven the mind they prevent missenation and intermittent several prevent misematic and intermittent purify the breath and acidity of the s-care Dyspepsia and Constitution care Diarrhosa, Cholara, and Cuoic

They care Liver Complaint and Nervon stead They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure 8t. Croix Rum, the osiorbrated Calinaya Bark, roots and herbe, and are taken with the pleasure of a hoverage, with our regard to age or lims of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a genile stimulant. Sold by all Groores. Druggiets, liote's, and Saloons. P. M. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway. New York.

New York.

AT Masonic.—The annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia will be held at Maconic Hall, corner of D and Minth streets, on TUFS.

DAY, the 4th of November, at 4 o clock, p. m.

Business.

Ag- Washington Scientific Association, the first fall meeting of this Association will be held TUREDAY EVENING, November 4th, at Temparance Hall, on F street, at 7; o'clock. A full at mediance of the members is requested, and any persons destrous of untiling with this Association are noticed to be present.

JOHN A. FOWLN, Secretary Executive Committee 00 31-41

co 31—44 Secretary Executive Committee

so Fair for the Benefit of the Infant
Arylum, at the corner of Fenn, seeme, near Twou
ly-sixth street, opposite the Circle.—The Sisters of
Charity in charge of this institution will open a Fair
tor its benefit at Odd Fellowe Hall, Seventh street,
on MONDAY, the 57th instant, to which they inwite the patromage of the public They will effect for
male at reasonable pric a great variety of Faircy
and Useful Articles, Toys. Books, Flowers, &c.
Taey ask the sid of the charitable in their efforts to
provide for the helpless infants under their care, and
they appeal to the generous of all denominations,
particularly the ladies, to contribute money or no,
strilets which they may dispose of at this Fair. Acy
such donations may be sent either to Mrs. BOON &.
corner of E and Eighth streets, or Mrs. GEORUS
MATTINGLY, on the Island. Infants are received
and cased for in this institution and there is no
obarity which more loudly appeals to public pairon
age. The ladies conducting the Fair have every
continence that their exertions will must the excuregement of a generous public. Meels at all hours
Admittance it ocusts. Tickets of admission, include
of 21—11

se Hatchelor's Hair Dye -The Best in he World,-William A. Batchelor's celebrated the World,—William A. Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and lavig-orates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendful Back or Brown, leaving the hair soit and beautiful. Sold by all

eaving the hair soit and beautitut. Soid by all pruggists, &c.

25 The Venuine is signed WILL: M A BATOHEIOR, on the feur sides of each bea.

Factory, No. 81 Barotay street, (Late 131 Bread-way and 19 Bond.) New York.

109 22-19

AP Special Rothes.—Or and eiter tun-iny April 1, 1822 the trains on the Satimore and Ghes Raifroad will commence running desity, (Sundays excepted.) leaving this Statica at 7.40 a. m. and onnecting at Washington Junction with Maria Train for all parts of the West was Wheeling to Parkerburg. Through tickets soid and haganger sheeked.

W. P. SMITES onnoting at Washington Janetton with Mirain for all parts of the West at Wheeling arkersburg. Through tickets sold and haven, hecked.

M. of Transportation B. & & L. SallTB.

ap 1—dif [Star & Globa]

of this work are for sale at the office of the Assuma Republican. Pamphlet edition, 95 reets (Installation, 18 cents.) Wanted—a few MEN to complete a company of the Bixteenth regiment Virginia (First Kaster). And the Dixteenth regiment Virginia (First Kaster) was This is the only regiment now serging beany, and de-tailed for "SPECIAL BERTYON" by the Sect-tary of War, for daty in the visualty of Alexandria

tailed for "SPECIAL DENTAL AND TAKE I A STATE I A STATE

GEO. A. AUMES, great Pennayivania Monte.— the quintest and safet route to the Northwest and safet route to the Northwest and southwest. Two through trains daily, and one of Sunday. Soldiers tickets at Government rates to all the principal points in the North and West. For tickets and further information apply at the cities of the "Great Pennayivania Route," nerthoost corner Pennayivania avonue and Sixth street, swise National Hotel. Office open from S a. m. 10 % 7 m.; on Sundays S to 4 p. m. 20. NOMION.

E. O. NORTON, Agent ang s-iy

WANTS.

W ANTE : -A SUITE OF FURNISHED Also, Board in a private family of three.

Also, Board in a private family for a gentlemany white, and little boy of plan years. Best of retermost given and required.

Addregs box 183, Fost Office.

Boy 1—5t*

BONES AND CAMP GREASE WANTED—
The subscribers will pay the highest market price for any quantity of Bones and Camp Grease, delivered at their mill, foot of G street.

out Si—codim MORGAN & RHINEHART.

VANTEAD—At the New York Employment
Agancy Office, No. 511 Ninth street, near Caavenne, TWENTY-FIVE (16) WHITTENEY Colke,
ORSED GIRLS, with good reference, as Colke,
Chambermaids, Laundresses, Waitresses, Nurses,
and Seamstresses. Also young Colored Men. to writt
on tables in Private Families or Hotels, Also want
of houses immediately, with or settlent Farmities,
Employers in want of good help, with dust it to their
advantage to call.

N. H. MILLER.

WASHINGTON SELECT PACTORY WANTED—so families to rearm to track satire.
A person can, in a short time, making per week, from \$10.00. Impulse, for particulars, at ear fermination, and will between a new Westerness and Williams.

L 18T OF CONTRACTS solicited or proposed to the War Department and its several bureau during the week next preceding the 4th day of No.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

J. W. King, president, Xenia, Ohio, proposes to rnish 1,000 or 2,000 barrels of powder—no terms Wm. Kinsey & Co., of Newark, N. J., offer to arnish infantry accountrements, 10,000 setts, at \$3.75 per sett.
Wm. Kinsey & Co., of Newark, N. J., offer to
furnish 5,000 setts home equipments, at \$25.75 per sett.
John P. Morrin' Sone, of New York, offer Entield
riftes, American manufacture, at \$17.5c, no tax; or
\$18, and pay tax.
John Fondle, of New York, offers 1,300 "Chasseur
de Vincennes," at \$16. Recommended by Capitain

Crispin.

J. D. C. Outwater, of New York, offers Austrian 17th musicuts, cal. .58, at \$14 70 each Recommended by Capt. Crispin.

Powdie & Wickert, cf 150 William street, New York, offer to furnish 10,000 tons bullets, at 1 1 10 cents per pound—Government to furnish lead.

E. R. Hoot, president, of Hartford, Counceticut, offers to furnish 4,000,000 Ely's Patent Caps, at \$11 per M.

Calboun, Lacy & Co. of Bridgeport, Councetient. per M.
Cathoun, Laoy & Co. of Bridgeport, Connecticut,
offer 1,000 cavalry equipments, at \$41.75. Also, 1,000
cavalry equipments at \$50.
E. K. Alburtis, of New York, offers 500 Interchangeable, at \$31.61. Recommended by Captain
Crispin.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Dr. H. F. Brown, of Lansing, offers Government a new style of shoe, to prevent cold feet; also, an arrangement for a sleeping apartiment, of his own of the color of th

Growment 300 mules of extra size, 15 hinds and upwards in height, sound and in good order, from 2 to 9 years of age, at \$125, delivered in Washington Alexander McCormick, of Altoons, Pennsylvania, solicits a contract to make 200 or 300 Government wagons—no terms specified.

J. M. Reprolds, of Brooklyn, New York, offers to purchose horses for the Government—no terms specified.

RAIRVIEW BOARDING SCHOOL NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

Henry Jamey, 248 Pennsylvan is avonue. Dr. Tyson, Druggist, Ninth and Letreets. John Hauxburst, Four and a half street, near F

street south.

Joshua Newbold, Quartermaster's Departme
Alexbadra, Vs. GEORGE A. NEWBOLD,

pay 4—1m* Princips.